

THE MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC WORLDS

LONDON theatergoers are passing judgment on three new melodramas—"The Man She Loves," by G. R. Nicholls and H. Harford, at the Surrey; "Little Jim," by Arthur Shirley and Ben Landeck, at the Pavilion, and "A Married Woman," by Frederick Penn, at the Metropolitan. On Monday they saw for the first time an adaptation of Sir Walter Besant's widely-read story, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," in the last named house, and Richard Ganthony's new play, "The Prophecy," at the Grand Fulham. Ganthony does not treat Mrs. Thorne, but deals with an eclipse of the sun. "The Mouse," a play adapted by J. T. Grein and Henry Hooton from Pailleur's "La Souris," is to be tried at a Comedy Theatre matinee on the 11th prox. On the 15th an adequate company will produce at the Brixton Theatre a play entitled "The Sinner Girl." The Criterion will reopen in a reconstructed and improved form about New Year Day. It will be under the management of Charles Frohman and Arthur Chudleigh, who so long ran the now closed Court Theatre with Mrs. John Wood. The opening play will be from the pen of Richard Claude Carlton, husband of Miss Compton and brother to the eminent theatrical oculist, Sir George Anderson Critchell. The Savoy opera company has returned to London, and will revive "Merrie England" pending the production early in the new year of Capt. Basil Hood and Edward Ger-

man's new comic opera, which is at present entitled "A Princess of Kensington."

EMPEROR WILLIAM is soon to go to Rome to attend the laying of the Goethe's Monument (his gift to Rome). There will be a curious gala performance at the Argentina Theater. An act of Mascagni, Puccini, Leoncavallo, and Franchetti's operas will be given, and each composer will conduct the orchestra for his act.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., is to have a new theater called the Colonial. Messrs. Neff and Thompson, of Norfolk, Va., are the architects, and the construction of the building will be superintended by E. D. Wolfe, of Wheeling & Co., of Norfolk, Va. The stage will be thirty-four feet deep and fifty-six feet wide, including fly galleries that will be fifty-five feet from the stage, and the proscenium opening will be twenty-eight feet by twenty-eight feet, with a seating capacity of 1,900.

"JANICE MEREDITH" and a company of actors gave a performance under serious difficulties at Beaumont, Texas, last week. When the company reached the town it was discovered that the recent heavy rains in that section had flooded not only some of the streets, but had invaded the Kyle Theater, covering the

orchestra to a depth of three or four feet. The local manager never daunted, issued the following statement printed on hand-bills: "High water, but Janice Meredith will positively appear at the Kyle Theater tonight! Though the entire orchestra is under water we can seat you high and dry in the circle, balcony and gallery. Life preservers furnished at the box office. Patrons with rubber boots may sit in the orchestra without extra charge. Orchestra in balcony, a distinct novelty!"

ANNA HELD has evoked to following from a critic in the West: "Anna held the audience, Anna held its gaze. Anna held it breathless with her French way. Anna held a train up in manner unequalled. Countless eyes did Anna hold with those of Anna Held."

GERHART HAUTPMANN's new play, "Der Arme Heinrich" (The Poor Henry), was presented for the first time at the Hofburg Theater, Vienna, on November 29, and was received with enthusiastic favor. The theme of the play is the sacrifice of a girl for a leper whom she loves. A translation of the work into English has been made, and may be presented in New York in the future.

"LA CHATELAINE" is the success of the season thus far in Paris, and the

Renaissance is crowded constantly. Jane Hading and Lucien Guitry have made most favorable impressions in the leading roles. Andre Jossau and Therese de Rives. E. S. Willard is said to have obtained the American rights to this play, which seems to displace of the play that he purposed to give up his tours in this country after the present season and devote himself to actor-management in London.

DE WOLF HOPPER has found time, though he is kept constantly employed in playing the title role in "Mr. Pickwick," to wire his condolences to Hall Caine because the newspapers have been taking liberties with the English playwright's name. One headline reads: "Hall Caines look alike to me." Another says: "The Eternal City" came to New York with another Hall mark, indeed the Hall Caine mark of success.

Still a third asserts that the first night of "The Eternal City" in New York "literally raised Caine."

When Mr. Hopper was in England starring in comic opera one London paper persisted in referring to him in the paper as "The De Wolf Hopper Company"—a deadly pun. Another alleged wit of the London press remarked that De Wolf was the greatest "Hopper, skipper and jumper" ever seen. Hopper then laid his head on the sympathetic breast of Mr. Caine and wept real tears.

IRISH ENVOYS SPEAK FOR CAUSE OF OLD ERIN

Messrs. Blake and Davitt Have Large Audience.

MEETING A BIG SUCCESS

Senator Patterson of Colorado Presides and Introduces Speakers—Lafayette Theater Appropriately Decorated.

More than 3,000 persons assembled last night at Lafayette Square Opera House to hear addresses by Edward Blake and Michael Davitt, the Irish envoys. John Dillon, who has many friends in this city, was prevented from speaking by illness.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Michael Davitt branch of the United Irish League of America. Elaborate arrangements were made for the last of a series held by the distinguished men throughout this country. Unlike all other meetings held by them, no contributions were solicited. More than \$50,000 has been given their cause in this country.

The arrangements of the meeting were carried out by a special committee of the local branch, under direction of William F. Downey, president. The theater was prettily decorated in green, the Stars and Stripes being daintily entwined with the green banner of Ireland. For an hour before the speaking the orchestra rendered a program of popular Irish and American airs.

Senator Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado presided. Seated on the stage were Representatives Littlefield of Maine, Alexander of New York, Reeder of Kansas, Sims of Tennessee, Kern of Illinois, Caldwell of Illinois, Gilbert of Kentucky, Davenport of West Virginia, Bowers of Kansas, Graft of Illinois, Reeves of Illinois, Joy of Missouri, Hedge of Iowa, Zeno of Indiana, Gooch of Kentucky, Bellamy of North Carolina, Esch of Wisconsin, Cooper of Wisconsin, Foss of Illinois, Miller of Kansas, Fowler of New Jersey, and Burkett of Nebraska.

Other prominent persons were Messrs. J. B. Scully, Burlington, Vt.; M. J. Fitzsimmons, Patrick Martin, Baltimore; P. Mann, M. F. Greene, J. T. Springman, Jr., Cotter T. Bride, E. W. Martin, Terence V. Powderly, E. L. Ferguson, Michael T. Hoban, and the Rev. John Van Schaick.

Mr. Patterson's Remarks.

Mr. Downey introduced Senator Patterson, who paid tribute to the valor of those of his fatherland now striving so hard for home rule. He said:

"I greet the two patriots, Michael Davitt and Edward Blake, the men who so successfully bringing about the unity of Irish sentiment in America. The struggle in which they are engaged is not being accomplished by carnage, but in humane ways. The struggle is twenty-one years old, and therefore strong and full of age. It is light-hearted and well."

"These men are fighting for home rule. What may we not expect with an Irish parliament meeting at Dublin, making laws for their fellow-men; providing for the education of the rising generation? I can now hear the hum of the wheels of industry and the joyful notes of a happy nation. Home rule for Ireland is an inspiration in every Irish breast. It is my pleasure, therefore, to introduce that leader of the struggle, Edward Blake."

Mr. Blake was greeted with applause as he arose and advanced to the center of the stage. Before commencing his address he told the audience it was the desire of his fellow-member in parliament, John Dillon, to be present. Illness, however, overcame him in Chicago two weeks ago, and it became necessary for him to proceed at once to New York.

Here he met his wife, who has been on the Atlantic coast, hurrying to her husband, whose illness for a time seemed serious. The Dillons will return home by the first steamer, where it is hoped the distinguished leader will completely recover.

Mr. Blake devoted much of his address to natural conditions of Ireland and those impediments to its growth as placed on it by the English law. He said, in part:

"Ireland is yearly drained by the present parliament of an over and undue proportion of revenue. I will direct my remarks to the question of agricultural holdings. Coercion is in full sway, and the small farms are abandoned and turned into cattle ranges. Within a brief space, some hope for a change has sprung up even in Ireland itself, and a change is anticipated soon. Wider views are now held by landlords, and tenants even possess broader opinions as to their work. I could speak for hours of education, taxation, and land ownership but will leave that for my friend, Michael Davitt. I desire to refer to Irish self-government."

Seat of Free Government.

"I would choose no better place than Washington to advocate this principle, for this is the seat of Government of the grandest nation in the world and one which had its birth in the principles of freedom of speech and thought. This country gained its liberty from the very nation to which Ireland is so unwillingly united. Thus forced union of England and Ireland has made the strong Ireland and the weak more helpless. Once Ireland was one-third as populous as England. Now it is but one-eighth."

"This is wrong. A people should be ruled and governed by laws made by their fellow-men, elected to office by their own votes. This Ireland does not enjoy. In parliament, those advocating home rule are outnumbered eight to one. The English make and administer the law. The officers who execute these laws are drawn from the Irish minority by English landlords, and they are severe. Our people are not given fair trials, but are arraigned before those unfriendly to them. Roman Catholics are tried before Protestant juries and invariably convicted. God speed the day when this will not be."

Senator Patterson then introduced Michael Davitt, to whom he referred as "the man who had the courage to rise in parliament and resign his seat because the English government decided to war with a weak people, whose only crime was the ownership of the largest and most valuable diamond field in the world."

Mr. Davitt is a man of large stature, and displayed a commanding appear-

ance as he stood before his auditors and pleaded the Irish cause in words of eloquence. He said:

"Ireland is a country blessed with a fertile soil, with a water power unsurpassed in any portion of the world. It has better harbors and more of them than any country of equal area, and yet the Irish people live in every country except their own. Why is it? Why does the youth and flower of the Irish manhood emigrate as soon as he or she can gather enough money to pay their passage to America? Something must be radically wrong, and so it is. It is the merciless and despotic government under which an Irish citizen becomes worse than a slave to the landlords of Great Britain."

Emigrate to America.

"It has been estimated that within the last fifty years more than 60,000 of the Irish peasantry have emigrated to this country. It is only fair to presume that their service is worth an average of \$1,000 per year. By their emigration Ireland has lost \$60,000,000 annually ever since their native land was forsaken for the newer one, and in fifty years this would amount to the enormous sum of \$3,000,000,000."

"Still another example of the so-called English justice is found in the recent resurrection of a law passed in 1350 under the regime of King Edward III, which provides for the arrest and imprisonment of petty lawbreakers, vagrants, and the like. By recourse to this ancient bit of legislation, and its use in Ireland have incarcerated in their jails not only leaders of the Home Rule party, but liberal-minded members of the press who have dared to voice their opinions in the columns of their papers. There is at present a noble woman, the owner of an influential paper, who is languishing in an Irish prison, because she would not promise to convert her mind to an English way of thinking. Again, I ask you, is this justice?"

Sees Success Ahead.

"And now, after twenty-one years of this struggle, I believe I can see success ahead. With home rule established and a parliament sitting in Dublin composed of Irish gentlemen competent and willing to deal honestly and fairly with the affairs of the island, I see a bright and brilliant future. I see the neglected fields becoming greener day by day; I see new cottages and well-ordered farms; I see happier faces and a rapidly increasing population. The money received in taxes will be devoted to education at home and to the uplifting and betterment of the Irish peasant. The ruins of a thousand castles will be rebuilt, the country and its people will take on a fresh impetus, and our banners shall fly as proudly and as gloriously as any in the world."

"Ireland would be happier and richer and England would be no poorer if the country she has willfully and criminally misgoverned for 700 years were tomorrow endowed again with the God-given right of liberty. Liberty is the greatest conservative force in the government of men."

Plea for Sympathy.

"Mr. Blake and I plead to you here tonight to extend your sympathies across the Atlantic to one of the oldest civilized lands; to an ancient and once independent people, striving always and ever to regain their national birthright of freedom; endeavoring today by moral means to obtain that which is hers by inherited right; that which her children have never abandoned and will never voluntarily surrender; that without which she can never freely and faithfully fulfill the mission of her destiny among civilized mankind; that justice and nature have made the loveliest land on earth, the home of a peaceful, contented and prosperous Irish nation."

As the speaker took his seat, Terence V. Powderly, in a brief speech, proposed a resolution of thanks to Senator Patterson for his services as chairman of the meeting. He asked President William F. Downey of the local branch to place the resolution before the assembly. It was adopted by a unanimous vote.

After the address was dismissed, an impromptu reception was held by the envoys of the stage. Over half the guests were introduced to them.

AUTHORITY OF SCRIPTURE

THEME OF ELOQUENT SERMON

The authority of the Scriptures was discussed in a sermon by the Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas' Church, yesterday. He said in part:

"If the pulpit today is to be in harmony with the thought of the second Sunday in Advent it will be on the subject of Holy Scripture that the preacher must speak. But apart from questions of harmony, the pulpit should deal with that subject today, for it is not only the focus of many of our burning questions which revolve around it as satellites revolve around the sun, but it is itself a burning question. Men are everywhere asking: 'What is Holy Scripture? In what sense is it inspired? What authority has it?'"

"There are several reasons for this modern attitude toward the Bible. We live in a materialistic age, an age which minimizes the spiritual and the supernatural as much as possible, and the Bible suffers in consequence. But chief of the causes for the present disquietude are the various versions of the Scriptures which have been appearing, notably the 'Revised Version,' which was a shock to the traditional belief in the Scriptures. Men felt their Bible was not what they had been supposing it to be."

MARINE BAND CONCERT.

The Marine Band orchestra, under the direction of Lieut. William H. Santelmann, will give a concert this afternoon at the Marine Barracks, beginning at 2 o'clock. The following is the program:

"Coronation March".....Meyerbeer
Overture, "La Dame Blanche".....Boieldieu
Selection, "Six Belles".....Adrian
Waltz, "The Little Duchess".....De Koven
Oriental fantasia, "Pasha's Dream".....Ravind
Duet for voice and clarinet.....Souza
Gentle Lark".....Bishop
(Musicians Seal and Guilmont.)
March militaire, "The Two Eagles".....Boehme

NEW MEXICO PROSPEROUS.

The Territory of New Mexico is in a prosperous condition, according to the annual report of Governor Otero to the Secretary of the Interior. Within a year great progress has been made in irrigation, new mines have been opened, and several new towns and cities have been established. The report shows the assessed valuation of property to be \$41,108,75, and the net bonded debt, \$1,034,654.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GREENSAND MARL AS FERTILIZER BENEFICIAL

Important Factor in Improvement of Soils.

BEDS IN UNITED STATES

Deposits in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Offer an Inexhaustible Supply.

The volume "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901," just published by the United States Geological Survey, contains an interesting report on Greensand Mar, by A. L. Parsons.

The use of greensand marl as a fertilizer has long been recognized as an important factor in the improvement of the soils of certain portions of this country and of Europe, but the extent of the deposits is not a matter of common knowledge. The deposits in the United States that are best known and have been most extensively developed are the marl beds of New Jersey. These beds, which are found outcropping in a strip extending in a northeast and southwest direction from Raritan Bay to the Delaware River, occupy a region about 100 miles long, with an estimated area of about 1,250 square miles. In addition to these beds, this formation, it is safe to assert from the data known, underlies all of southern New Jersey to a considerable depth below the surface.

An Inexhaustible Supply.

The continuation of these marl deposits through Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia offers an inexhaustible supply of this material, which has been utilized only to a slight extent. The northern border of the deposits extends from a point about two miles north of Delaware City through Chesapeake City to Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Susquehanna River. On the west side of Chesapeake Bay the boundary is more irregular, but extends in a nearly direct line from Bodkin Point to the Potomac River at a point near Fort Washington, thence along the Potomac to Marlboro Point on the Virginia side between this point and Mathias Point, but the marl body of these deposits lies east of the north and south line from Mathias Point to the North Carolina line.

Eastern Virginia Boundary.

The eastern boundary of the Virginia deposits is unknown, but the southern boundary of the Maryland and Delaware deposits is marked by an irregular line extending from Pope's Creek on the Potomac through Bradwyn and Nottingham to Tracys on Herring Bay. On the east side of Chesapeake Bay the border is approximately a straight line from Norman on Kent Island through Rolphs and Millington, Md., and Townsend, Del., to Port Penn on the Delaware River.

The entire output last year was from New Jersey and Virginia, and by far the larger portion was from New Jersey, the total estimated production being 99,880 tons, with an estimated value of \$124,880.

Use of the Marl.

A striking difference in the use of the marl is shown in the producing States; the entire product from New Jersey is applied to the soil in the natural state, but the Virginia product is dried and ground for use in commercial fertilizers. In either case its value as a fertilizer depends upon the quantity of lime, phosphoric acid, and potash present.

The use of marl in the manufacture of commercial fertilizer, however, does not depend upon the value of the fertilizing elements contained so much as upon the ease with which it may be prepared for use. Marl, as a filler of commercial fertilizer, has the advantage over other materials in that it has in itself ingredients that in time, by decomposition, become valuable, and because, in addition, to its first cost is no greater, than that of other fillers which do not furnish these fertilizing ingredients.

CANNOT REFUND ALLEGED WATER RENT OVERCHARGE

Elizabeth A. Gwinn, of 1225 Connecticut Avenue northwest, will be informed by the District Commissioners that her request for a refund of an alleged overcharge for water rent cannot be granted. She asked such refund for 1898 and other years.

The Water Registrar in a report on the request recommended that the receipts for water rent be returned to Mrs. Gwinn with information that the adjustment of water rent was made possible by a change in the schedule which went into effect July 1, 1902, and also that this change was not intended to be retroactive, and that the bill as paid prior to July 1, 1902, was in strict conformity with the rates prevailing at those times. Consequently, the request for refund could not be granted.

BODY OF CAPT. PETER M. DUBANT LAID TO REST

Funeral Services over the remains of Capt. Peter M. Dubant, who died on Friday, were held yesterday at 2 p. m., at his home, 902 M Street northwest. In accordance with his wishes, the services were simple. The remains were removed to Rock Creek Cemetery, and placed in a vault. They will be buried later.

Captain Dubant was born in this city July 22, 1825, and for more than fifty years had been identified with the business interests of Washington. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in command of the Washington Light Infantry, then the most prominent military organization in the city. After the war Captain Dubant took a deep interest in the building up and improvement of the Fire Department, and when Mayor Wallach was at the head of municipal affairs, Captain Dubant was president of the board of fire commissioners.

Captain Dubant leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. W. Scott Smith, of this city, and Mrs. H. H. Dill, of Baltimore.

A SECRET OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

A NOVEL OF MUTINY AND MYSTERY—By W. BERT FOSTER.

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THIS STORY WAS BEGUN FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALLMENTS.

Five thousand dollars is missing from the vault of Undercliff & Monckton, merchants, of Boston. The confidential clerk, Edgar Thorne, the intimate friend of the senior partner, is the only one outside the firm who has access to the vaults. Monckton accuses him of the theft. No action is taken, and Thorne disappears. He takes passage on the ship Juan Fernandez, bound for Australia, and that is the last heard of him or the ship. Two years later the package of money is found when workmen are repairing the vault. Undercliff, convinced of Thorne's death, adopts his motherless boy, Howard, who had been left in charge of a relative, and sends him to Harvard, where Carter Monckton, son of the junior partner, is also a student.

Twenty years after Edgar Thorne's disappearance Captain Latimer, of the brig Naida, returning from Australia, brings to Undercliff & Monckton, his employers, \$3,000 from the missing clerk, not to restore what he had taken, but to write, but that the firm should not suffer through his possible carelessness.

Undercliff summons Howard, who hears the story from Captain Latimer in the presence of both Moncktons. Latimer adds that he saw a sailor who claimed to have been wrecked on a South Pacific island, and to have been brought to Australia by the man who sent the money, with whom he made a 1,500 mile voyage in a ship's launch. Howard feels in a bill of a later date than his original disappearance. He claims that some enemy of his father in the office had laid a plot to ruin him.

CHAPTER III. (Continued.)

High Words.

"My dear boy, the character of our clerks was beyond question," interposed Undercliff. "Yet to prove to myself that none of them was guilty of the crime in the first place, I had every one followed by my detectives until I was absolutely assured that he was trustworthy. No, the thief was not among our clerks, that I will swear to. Will not you, Monckton?"

"Yes," replied his partner huskily.

Thorne, for the first time, looked across the table at the junior partner. His eyes gazed searchingly into Monckton's own. The latter's gaze fell. For several moments there was silence.

Then the young fellow turned abruptly to Captain Latimer.

"Well, captain," he said, as though dismissing the subject of the bank notes entirely. "It is settled that I shall sail with you."

"That's as you please, sir. I shall be glad to have you aboard."

"But when is your Naida to be ready for sea?"

"Not under a month, sir."

"And I must wait all that time!" exclaimed Thorne.

"Patience, my boy," said Undercliff.

"Patience! why, I could start tomorrow."

"But you would gain nothing by it. You'd have to go to San Francisco and across to Sydney, if you did so, for there's no direct route to Auckland except by sailing vessel."

"A month's the best we can do, sir," said Captain Latimer, rising. "I shall take her down to Rivermouth tomorrow, and save what time. You might join us there, Mr. Thorne, and be getting your sea legs on the way round to New York."

"I'll do it," returned Thorne, and with an awkward bow to the others the old mariner went out.

Immediately the door closed behind him Thorne turned to his guardian.

"Guardy," he said quietly, "there is no possible way in which anybody could have exchanged that note for another since you have had them in your possession."

"Positively none. I have not had the money in my hands a half dozen times

since I first locked the package in that drawer."

"Then, I must have an explanation. You can plainly see that there was a crime committed. Either the money was stolen and replaced by the thief, or else—"

"Well, what?" demanded Undercliff.

"It was a plot to ruin my father in your estimation!"

"Tut, tut! what do you mean?"

Thorne looked at Monckton again.

"That money was removed from the safe—"

"But the combination was known only to your father," cried the senior partner nervously.

"It was transferred to paper though."

"And locked in his desk. He admitted it himself."

"And nobody could get into that desk but himself!"

"Why—no—I could," replied Undercliff slowly.

"You only?"

"And—Mr. Monckton."

Monckton sprang up with a stifled exclamation.

"What do you mean, you young rascal?" he demanded. "What do you imply by these insinuations?"

"Hush, hush!" exclaimed Undercliff.

"You forget yourself, Monckton. And you, Howard, are talking wildly."

But Thorne had risen also, still with his eyes fastened on the junior partner's face.

"Perhaps I am talking wildly," he said. "But I mean to probe this mystery to the bottom. I believe there was a thief; but it was not my father. But I live to return to Boston, I'll find the guilty scoundrel!"

"You are a fool, young man!" exclaimed Monckton, regaining his mental equilibrium. "When you have recovered from these paroxysms of foolishness I shall expect an apology for your insinuations. I shall listen no longer to you."

He strode to the door and went out, Carter silently following him. When they had gone Undercliff turned to Thorne with pallid face.

"Howard," he said brokenly, "you have hurt me deeply. Your insinuating words were uncalled for."

"Guardy," replied the young man, seizing his hand, "you are the best and most unsuspicious man who ever lived. I suppose I spoke without thinking of the consequences—I always was impulsive. Forgive me, and I will keep my suspicions to myself—for the present, at least."

"I forgive you, for I know your words were the outcome of impulse. But I could never even hint at such infamy as you suggested—not now, after having once accused a man wrongfully of a crime. Oh, no, never!"

"But answer me one question, Guardy, and I'll promise not to refer to this painful subject again!"

"What is it, my boy?"

"Did Mr. Monckton ever have any occasion to dislike my father?"

Undercliff hesitated a moment.

"Well, there may possibly have been some little ill-feeling between them at one time," he admitted slowly.

"What was the cause of it?"

"To tell you the truth, Howard, they both fell in love with the same woman—something which often occurs in this little world. It would seem that, as many women as there are, there would be enough to go around," and he smiled a little sadly.

"Who was she?" asked Thorne.

"Why, your mother, of course."

head with a bottle of beer, which was thrown with terrific force by one of the toughs at Captain Estep, the conductor.

A wound one and one-half inches in length, reaching to the bone, was the extent of Darnell's injury.

The trouble started after the train left Clarksburg. Five burly men got aboard here, and when the conductor went to collect their fares two of them refused to pay. Calling Brakeman Taylor to his assistance, Captain Estep put the two men off, but not before a lively scuffle had taken place. One of the men pounced upon Estep and was quickly struck with a ticket punch. Another of the toughs was struck by Brakeman Taylor and fell to the floor of the car, and

CHAPTER IV.

A Lively Incident at the Outset.

Thorne spent little time in preparation for the voyage. In three days he was set down with his baggage at the little station of Rivermouth.

The Naida lay at one of the rotting wharves, and was by far the largest craft in the harbor. She was an old-fashioned, bluff bowed vessel, and as graceful as a Dutch man-of-war, or a Chinese junk, but with great carrying capacity.

Rivermouth boasted a hotel, and after paddling about in the rain to find a native to cart his belongings to the wharf, having his doubts as to the ability of the Naida's cook. He intended, once in New York, to lay in a supply of canned provisions for his own use.

The hotel was kept by a long-legged, sharp-voiced Yankee, in a house of colonial architecture. While Thorne waited for the meal to be made ready the proprietor engaged him in conversation with the laudable intention of "pumping" him upon all sorts of personal topics. As he thwarted the fellow's inquisitiveness, more amused than angered by his pertinacity, Captain Latimer entered.

The captain did not see Thorne, who sat back in the corner, and the hotel proprietor at once turned his attention to the newcomer, as offering a more promising field for the exercise of his amatorial curiosity.

"When does th' Nady sail, Cap'n Latimer?" he asked, by way of leading interrogation.

then with some additional difficulty the trainmen succeeded in ejecting them. When the train started again they both climbed onto the rear end of the last car and rode to Salem.

During the fight beer bottles and other missiles were thrown by the men.

HIS STORY DISCREDITED.

The story of H. C. Schultz, driver of an express wagon, that he was assaulted and robbed by three men near the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, last Friday night is discredited by the officers of the Fifth precinct. Lieutenant McCannan said yesterday that it is believed Schultz was intoxicated and fell out of the wagon,

HEARST'S CHICAGO PAPER DIVORCES ITS OLD NAME

New Title Borne by the Daily This Morning Read "Examiner and American."

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—"Hearst's Chicago American" appears this morning under a new title. It now reads: "Hearst's Chicago Examiner."

The old title is buried underneath this head in small letters which read "and American." There is no reason given for the change of name.

REFUSED FARES AND FOUGHT ON TRAIN

State Reform School Official Hurt by Rioters.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 8.—A riot occurred on Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 55 Saturday night during its trip from Clarksburg to Salem, creating trouble and causing injury to passengers. Five men, supposed to be glass blowers, will be arrested if captured. The most serious result of the disturbance was the severe injury received by Prof. Darnell, superintendent of the State Reform School. He was struck on the

head with a bottle of beer, which was thrown with terrific force by one of the toughs at Captain Estep, the conductor.

A wound one and one-half inches in length, reaching to the bone, was the extent of